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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

A YANKEE SKETCH OF A REBEL GENERAL.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian gives a biography of Major-General D. H. Hill, of North Carolina. It says:

In former days, General D H. Hill was Professer of Mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina, which position he left in 1859 to become Principal of the North Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte. He was then familiarly known as "the Major," having won that degree in the army of the United States, which he resigned to enter upon civil life. He was born in South Carolina, educated at West Point, and fought under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and bears still on his person some honorable scars which he received in that great contest. He is a small, slender man, with a quiet, determined air; not genial, but quite reserved; if not morose in manner, and gives the impression generally of one who is content to mind his own business, without concerning himself much with the affairs of others.

In his house he is calmly, coldly polite—nothing more. He was an admirable professor, being thoroughly versed in the studies of his department, and stimulating the students to unusual exertions: but so much of a martinet as to wish to introduce the strictness of West Point discipline into the college. He is a religious man, and was a ruling elder in the college church, and certainly discharged all the duties of his office in the church conscientiously and diligently. He taught a Bible class on the Sabbath, composed of the more advanced students, and having carried this class through the "Sermon on the Mount," he afterwards published the result of his studies on this part of Scripture in a volume which has been highly spoken of in various quarters. He afterwards wrote a series of articles for the North Carolina Presbyterian, which were collected and published in a book with the title "The Crufixion of Christ." He was a member of the General Assembly which met at Indianapolis in 1859.

General Hill is a South Carolinian in all his feelings, principles and prejudices, and doubtless rejoices that he is such He has nursed his hatred to the North to such a degree that it has become as near to a passion as his cold nature permits. In the year 1860 he delivered a lecture at several places in North Carolina, in which he complained bitterly of the injustice which had been done to the South by the Northern historians of the Revolutionary war, and in which he asserted, in substance, that all the battles gained in the Revolution by Northern troops were a series of "Yankee tricks," and that the real, hard, open fighting, had been done by the South. So inveterate is this enmity to Northern men and the Northern character in General Hill, that it creeps out in unexpected places and in most remarkable ways.

It would puzzle the ingenuity of most men to impart sectional feelings and prejudices into the neutral region of pure mathematics, but General Hill has succeeded in conveying covert sneers by algebraical symbols, and insinuating disparagements through mathematical problems. In 1857 he published a text book called the "Elements of Algebra," of which "T. J. Jackson," then "Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute," now the famous rebel General, said, in a formal recommendation, that he "regarded it superior to any other work with which I am acquainted on the same branch of science." In this book we find a number of problems of which we give the following as samples:

"A Yankee mixes a certain number of wooden nutmegs, which cost him one fourth of a cent a piece, with real nutmegs worth four cents a piece, and sells the whole assortment for $45, and gains $3 75 by the fraud. How many wooden nutmegs were there?" P. 124.

"At the Women's Rights Convention held at Syracuse, New York, composed of one hundred and fifty delegates, the old maids, childless wives, and bedlamites, were to each other as the numbers 5, 7, and 3. How many were there of each class?" P. 129.

Davidson College, in which General Hill was Professor, is an institution belonging to the Presbyterians of North Carolina. Four years ago the writer was present at the annual commencement and heard the late Dr. Thornwell deliver one of his powerful and elaborate sermons. A number of persons were sitting on the day of commencement in the President's house, then occupied by Dr. Lacy, when the President entered, and introduced a gentleman to the company by the name of "Professor Jackson of Va."

He was a tall, rather noticeable person of unobtrusive manners, and sat engaged in conversation with some of those near him while in the room, and presently took his leave. It was understood that he was to be married in a few days to a daughter of the Rev. Dr R. H. Morrison, a leading member of the Presbytery of Concord, and pastor of a church in the vicinity, into which family General Hill had previously married. This was the only glance we ever had at the man who has since won so much notoriety as General "Stonewall" Jackson. His first wife, as is well known, was the daughter of Dr. George Junkin, now of Philadelphia.

OCCUPATIONS OF LIFE.

When a youth is about determining what he shall follow for a living, the first rule is to select the employment which he likes best, or which he can follow *con amore*, that is, with the most satisfaction to his inclinations, tastes or desires; always pre-supposing, that it is not merely an allowable calling, but one that is useful and honorable.

The second inquiry should be, will health admit of it? Sickly, or even merely feeble persons should not think for a moment of an indoor occupation. It is worse than suicidal, because, besides the risk of destroying their own lives, there are chances of this being done not soon enough to prevent the introduction of a diseased progeny, to be life long miserables themselves, and to be a burden to others. Of the in door occupations, some of the most trying to the constitution are working in cotton, hemp, paints, dyeing, furs, tobacco, lucifer matches, manufacturer's trimmings and the like, involving the filling of the air with minute particles.

Blondes, that is, persons with light hair, fair skin, and blue eyes, as also those having sandy or reddish hair, should, by all means, select some active, out-door vocation.

Brunettes, persons having a dark skin, indicating the bilious temperament, accompanied usually with black hair, and dark eyes, should select a calling which, whether indoor or out, will require them to be on their feet, moving about nearly all the time, in order to "work off" the constantly accumulating bile.

The mixed temperaments can best bear sedentary in-door occupation; such as a combination of the bilious and nervous. Spare persons, not having much flesh, but enough of the nervous and sanguine temperament to give them a wiriness of constitution, these can bear in-door occupations best; their activity arising from the nervous temperament keeping them in motion, (the tongue any how, if women,) while their hopefulness, arising from the sanguine temperament keeps up their spirits, which is an element as essential to success, as it is to health.

But of all human occupations which do not render a man amendable to the laws of his country, the most universally and invariably destructive to the health of the body, as well as that of the mind and heart, and yet coveted by many, although it is the hardest work in the world is that of having nothing to do.

THE CHATHAM RAILROAD.

The Directors of the road have resolved to locate it from Raleigh by way of Page's, on the N. C. Railroad, eight miles from Raleigh; thence on the ridge to Haw river, crossing near Haywood; thence up the north bank of Deep river, by Lockville, to the Coal Fields. It is contemplated to build first the portion between Page's and Lockville, 23 miles; and after this portion is finished, to proceed in the construction of the remainder. From Lockville there is water communication with the Coal Fields, the dams and locks at and above Lockville being in good order. This portion of the road will be ready to let to contract during the present month, and planters in the eastern portion of the State will do well to take their slaves from proximity to Yankee gunboats, and employ them on contract on this road.

Messrs. Washington, Hoyt and Murdoch are making iron at their furnaces on Deep river, said to be of excellent quality. Large quantities of coal have been mined, and it is lying at the mouth of the pits waiting for transportation, and we hope the Chatham Railroad will be pressed to completion, in order that the indispensable iron and coal there may reach the markets of the Confederacy. The expense of hauling one ton of coal by wagon from Lockville to Raleigh, thirty one miles, is now *eleven dollars and a half!* It is now selling in this city at $18 per ton, whereas, if this road were constructed, it could be sold here at $5 or $6. Were the road now in operation, the stock would pay equal to any in the State. The purpose of the Railroad Companies of three States to establish foundries and forges on Deep river, to supply their own wants, is a sufficient proof of the great importance of this road, and shows the necessity of its early completion.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS TAKEN AT SHARPSBURG.

There were 445 sick Confederate soldiers left in the hospital at Frederick, Md., before the fight of Sharpsburg, and these were "captured" at a charge bayonets by the Yankees. They were then huddled together in the German Reformed Church, with five crackers a day for rations, though the ladies of Frederick gave them what they could spare to eat. They were then, with prisoners, making a total of 1,400, marched six miles, (to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, many of them falling on the way from illness,) and sent to Baltimore, the only interruption on the trip being an attempt on the part of a sentinel to kill one of the prisoners who got off the cars to drink at a creek.

In Baltimore they were placed in a prison crowded to suffocation. The people of Baltimore, upon hearing of their arrival, carried them buckets of coffee and all sorts of eatables. The next day they were marched out in charge of a Dutch Captain who, after parading them through the principal streets, put them on board the steamer City of Norwich, and they were soon (with the exception of six who died on the way) within the walls of Fort Delaware, made famous by the sufferings of our soldiers there. One of our men was stripped and whipped by a Sergeant, who accused him of stealing. There were 2,700 prisoners there; of this number 186 took the oath of allegiance, and 46 died. Of those who took the oath 162 were Irish, and the balance were from different States. One was from North Carolina and two from Petersburg, Va. Out of the 2,700 there were 1,500 sick, and not 200 of them will be fit for service under a month

The Confederate officers were treated with consideration, but the privates experienced the most brutal usage. The prisoners who are included to return yesterday by flag of truce.

Richmond Dispatch.

IMPORTANT DECISION---FOREIGN RESIDENTS LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY.

An important decision affecting foreign residents, has been made by Judge Lochrane, of the Macon, Ga., Supreme Court. The question arose on a writ of *habeas corpus*, brought by an alien to procure his discharge from the Confederate service;

In delivering the opinion of the Court, Judge Lochrane denounced unsparingly the pretext of foreign allegiance as an exemption from military service. He said after a review of the doctrines of allegiance held in various countries, that they illustrated nothing that would control Courts here; and that every government had the power of prescribing and perfecting its own system of granting citizenship; no rule of international law was laid down or adopted. In view of this fact it was proper to the law of Georgia ascertain on the subject.

At the secession of the State the law of citizenship was controlled under the U. S. Constitution by uniform rules of naturalization; but when Georgia became a free and independent sovereignty, and prescribed for herself the manner of conferring citizenship, with a policy of enlarged patriotism she adopted an ordinance making every person, at the time of secession, resident in their borders citizens of the State. This was not a compulsory act, but a gift of privilege to be accepted by residents of foreign birth in the nature of letters patent, under the English system, where citizenship was *ex donatione regis* The persons not desiring to become citizens were required to give notice of the fact by filing in the Clek's office of the Courts their papers to that effect. The reason of this was obvious. The status of each individual was important to be known. Relying on the fidelity of her citizens, Georgia was desirous of ascertaining all who disregarded the obligation. Under this ordinance the petitioner became a citizen of Georgia; he was within the scope and jurisdiction of the law, and failed to file any paper of contrary import. As a sovereign power, the Judge held that Georgia had the right to pass the law, for questions of citizenship were sole and exclusively within her own mode and manner of legislation. The petitioner having accepted the citizenship conferred, became, on the entrance of Georgia into the Confederate States, a citizen of the Confederate States, with all the obligations of citizenship legally and mortally resting upon him.

In strictness of language he was not an *alien*, but a *citizen* "*ex donatione regis.*"

He had accepted the benefits of the law, immunities and priviliges, and he and all in his condition, must, in the opinion of the Court, stand up to the responsibilities it entails. That military service is the duty of the citizen of Georgia, is too plain for argument. The thousands who to-day endure the hardships of the camps and the perils of the field attest it. The petitioner being a citizen by act of the Convention and his own acceptance, then he is liable to military duty. Aliens have always claimed the right of expatriation and spurned foreign fealty, ignored monarchs and kingdoms, and proudly accepted the American doctrine on the right of carrying their allegiance with their persons wherever they might go. But the "change coming over" them comes too late. If they owed allegiance to foreign powers when Georgia passed her act of citizenship, why did they not say so? In the opinion of the Court, men of foreign birth in Georgia at the time of secession, owe their allegiance to the Confederate States by reason of their citizenship in Georgia and the act of the State and should have no exemption from the duties devolved upon other citizens. It was, to say the least, too convenient a method of casting upon others the defence of their homes, property and families. It would be showing too timid a respect for the rights of foreigners to release them from military duty, when, under the laws of Georgia, no difference is known between her citizens, from whatever clime they hail. In return for the immunity, priviliges and protection and guaranteed to them, they must recognize an allegiance which is legal and should be natural. This was no time for adopted citizens to falter on the road of duty. In the hour of sunshine and peace Georgia was the home of their adoption and choice, and now that the storm of war howls upon her mountains and smokes along her shore, they must illustrate their adoption by acts of patriotism, and not disgrace their loyalty by pretexts of foreign allegiance.

The Judge remanded the petitioner to the custody of his officers, with an injunct on that he should show his appreciation of this country by acts of courage against its enemies.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS ON MARTIAL LAW.

Gen. Bragg recently declared martial law in Atlanta, Ga., and appointed Hon. James M. Calhoun Military Governor of the city; but Mr. Calhoun, doubtful of his powers, sought the counsel of Hon. B. H. Hill and Vice Pres't Stephens on the subject. The latter's reply will find in the *Southern Confederacy*:

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 8, 1862.

Hon. James M. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 28th ult., to Hon. B H. Hill, was submitted to me by him a few days ago for my views as to the proper answer to be made to your several inquiries touching your powers and duties in the office of Civil Governor of Atlanta, to which you have been appointed by Gen. Bragg. I took it for granted that the promise to write to you fully upon the whole subject. This, therefore, is the object of my now writing to you. I regret the delay that has occurred in the fulfillment of my promise. It has been occasioned by the press of other engagements, and I now find my time too short to write as fully as I could wish. The subject is one of great importance, and this, as well as matters of a kindred sort, have given me deep concern for some time past.

I am not at all surprised at your being at a loss to know what your powers and duties are in your new position, and your inability to find anything in any written code of laws to enlighten you upon them. The truth is, your office is unknown to the law. Gen. Bragg had no more authority for appointing you civil Governor of Atlanta than I had; and I had, or have, no more authority than any street walker in your city Under his appointment, therefore you can rightfully exercise no more power than if the appointment had been made by a street walker.

We live under a Constitution. That Constitution was made for war as well as peace. Under that Constitution we have civil laws and military laws; laws for the civil authorities and laws for the military. The first are to be found in the Statutes at large, and the latter in the Rules and Articles of War. But in this country there is no such thing as martial law, and cannot be until the Constitution is set aside, if such an evil day shall ever come upon us. All law making power in the Confederate States Government is vested in Congress. But Congress cannot declare martial law, which, in its proper sense, is nothing but an abrogation of all laws. If Congress cannot do it, much less can any officer of the Government, either civil or military, do it rightfully, from the highest to the lowest. Congress may, in certain cases specified, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, but this by no means interferes with the administration of justice so far as to deprive any party arrested of his right to a speedy and public trial by a jury, after indictment, &c. It does not lessen or weaken the right of such party to redress for an illegal arrest. It does not authorize arrests except upon oath or affirmation upon probable cause. It only secures the party beyond misadventure to appear in person to answer the charge and prevent any preliminary inquiry as to the formality or legality of his arrest. It does not infringe or impair his other constitutional rights. These Congress cannot impair by law.

The constitutional guarantees are above and beyond the reach or power of Congress, and much more, if it could be, above and beyond the power of any officer of the Government. Your appointment, therefore, in my opinion, is simply a nullity. You, by virtue of it, possess no rightful authority, and can exercise none. The order creating you civil Governor of Atlanta was a most palpable usurpation. I speak of the act only in a legal and constitutional sense; not of the motive that prompted it. But a wise people, jealous of their rights, would do well to remember, as Delorme so well expressed it, that "such acts, so laudable when we only consider the motive of them, make a breach at which tyranny will one day enter," if quietly submitted to long. Now, then, my opinion is, if any one be brought before you for punishment for selling liquor to a soldier, or any other allegation, where there is no law against it, no law passed by the proper law-making power, either State or Confederate, and where, as a matter of course, you have no legal or rightful authority to punish, either by fine, corporeally, &c., you should simply make this response to the one who brings him or her, as the case may be, that you have no jurisdiction of the matter complained of.

A British Queen (Anne) was once urged by the Emperor of Russia to punish one of her officers for what his Majesty considered an act of indignity to his Ambassador to her Court, though the officer had violated no positive law. The Queen's memorable reply was that "she could inflict no punishment upon any, the meanest of her subjects, unless warranted by the law of the land."

This is an example you might well imitate For I take it for granted that no one will pretend that any General in command of our armies could confer upon you or any body greater powers than the Ruling Sovereign of England possesses in like cases under similar circumstances. The case referred to in England gave rise to a change of the law. After that, an act was passed exempting foreign ministers from arrest. So with us If the proper discipline and good order of the army require that the sale of liquor to a soldier by a person not connected with the army should be prohibited, (which I do not mean to question in the slightest degree) let the prohibition be declared by law, passed by Congress, with the pains and penalties for a violation of it, with the mode and manner of trying the offence plainly set forth Until this is done, no one has any authority to punish in such cases; and any one who undertakes to do it is a trespasser and a violator of the law.

Soldiers in the service, as well as the officers, are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and if they commit any offence known to the military code therein prescribed, they are liable to be tried and punished according to the law made for their government. If these Rules and Articles of War—or, in other words, if the military code for the government of the army is defective in any respect, it ought to be amended by Congress. There alone the power is vested, Neither Generals nor their Provost Marshals have any power to make, alter, or modify laws either military or civil, or establish any tribunal to punish what they may so declare All these matters belong to Congress; and I assure you, in my opinion, nothing is more essential to the maintenance and preservation of constitutional liberty, than that the military be ever kept subordinate to the civil authorities.

You then have my views hastily but pointedly given

Yours, most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

We copy with pleasure the following appeal of the Surgeon General. It accords with what we have so often of late urged upon our readers, and especially upon the women of North Carolina. At present we can add nothing to the force of Dr. Warren's plea for the sick and wounded soldiers:—

An appeal in behalf of our "Sick and Wounded." Recent events have added largely to the list of "sick and wounded" among the soldiers from North Carolina. In Richmond, alone, there are more than 2,000 from this State under medical treatment, while at Gordonsville, Warrenton, and on the banks of the Potomac, it is impossible to ascertain their number, though by universal consent it is very large. The necessities of these brave but unfortunate men, demand of the citizens of the State the most prompt and energetic efforts in their behalf, and the past history of our people is a sure guarantee that this appeal will not be in vain. Let Relief Associations be formed in *every County*, so that funds and stores of all descriptions may be immediately and regularly collected, for the benefit of our suffering soldiers. Let the fathers, the mothers, the wives and sisters of these poor unfortunates give themselves to this noble work, without hesitation or delay, and the blessings of thousands will be their recompense. An agency for the distribution of supplies has already been established in Richmond, by the Governor of the State, and another will soon be in successful operation in this city, so that all contributions from our citizens will reach their proper destination if forwarded to either place, to the care of the undersigned. Surely the people of North Carolina will not falter in a work which appeals alike to their humanity and to their patriotism, and in which those who are dearest to them have so deep an interest.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surg. Gen. of N. C.

The embalming business in the Army.—The correspondent of the London Times, writing from the Pamunkey river, June, 15th, says:

On my way to this plantation from the camp I saw before me some tents surrounded with curious things, a sign-board, on which was written with large letters, "Drs. Brown and Alexandria, Government embalmers." They are not to embalm the Government, however, but only those who require it by the care of the Government. My Irish gentleman friend was acquainted with the doctor; I do not know Brown or Alexandria, but we found him sitting on a mat in his drawers and shirt, with a large diamond pin in the latter rather muddy colored garment. "Take a drink!" Of course Old Bourbon whiskey and large tumblers. That once over, I began asking questions. The doctors were doing a large business there; behind were four corpses. "See them." Of course, poor fellows!—none of them were shot, all died with fever.

The doctor told me the principal ingredient for embalming was a kind of liquid glass and gypsum, which hardened to a substance like stone. In this state the body would keep for many years, perhaps forever. The bodies looked well preserved although not very agreeable. The doctor took for embalming a private 22 dollars and for an officer 50 dollars. I was told that since the commencement of the war above two thousand bodies of soldiers had been embalmed and sent home. This was done by Adams' Express, in deal boxes, lined with zinc. The poor fellow I saw nailed up wore his uniform, and his writing case and portfolio were laid beside him. With this and a bundle of hay under his head, and the address on the cover of the box, he was sent home, to his mourning parents.

MARYLAND.—We extract the following from the correspondent of the Rich. Dispatch from Winchester:

One word as to the reception of our army on the Maryland side. Many may be disappointed. Recruits came by hundreds when they were expected by some to have joined us by *thousands*. But we must take into consideration that the army remained at Frederick but three days; that the whole route through which we passed was that part of the State *considered most strongly Union*; that even the Southern men of that section before joining our army and risking their all, wished to know whether the movement was to be a mere temporary raid or an effort for a permanent relief. When we consider these things we can well understand why it was idle to expect any more from Maryland than we actually received. Even as things were, large numbers were on their way to join our army at the very time it was leaving. Since we left, every man who made any show of open welcome to the Confederate army has been arrested by Lincoln's minions.

THE REBEL ARMY AT HARPER'S FERRY—A CONVERSATION WITH JACKSON.

Col. Thomas Ford, ex-Congressional printer, who with his brigade, was taken prisoners at Harper's Ferry, communicates to the Washington papers the result of his experience there and a conversation with Stonewall Jackson:

Col. Ford says he sat on his horse on Tuesday morning and saw 70,000 rebel troops march over the pontoon bridge.—They took a direction as if going to Winchester, but marched around and fought McClellan. Gen. Hill apologized to Col. Ford for compelling his brigade to wait until the rebel army had crossed, by saying his men had been without food since the previous Saturday. Col. Ford noticed that of the 70,000 rebels not one had a canteen, haversack or cartridge box, and half were without shoes. He exonerates Col. Miles from any suspicion of treachery in surrendering the post. It was pronounced by Jackson a complete trap for any army that should occupy it, and he said he should not attempt to stay. Col. Ford had a conversation of an hour or more with Stonewall Jackson, and he represents that chieftain as a most cool and imputable personage. Jackson said the rebels did not intend to damage anything in Maryland except the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which they considered contraband of war. They intended no harm to the people of the North, and only desired to impress upon them and the whole world their ability to achieve their independence. While they were in conversation, an orderly rode rapidly across the bridge, and said to Gen. Jackson. "I am ordered by Gen. Mc Laws to report to you that Gen. McClellan is within six miles with an immense army." Jackson took no notice of the orderly, apparently, and continued his conversation; but when the orderly had turned away, Jackson called after him, with the question, "Has McClellan any baggage train or drove of cattle?" The reply was that he had. Jackson remarked that he could whip any army that was followed by a flock of cattle, alluding to the hungry condition of his men.

PAROLED YANKEES.—A report was given in the Richmond papers of the 25th, that Jackson had captured at Shepherdstown 300 of the yankees that he had captured and paroled only a week before at Harper's Ferry, and that they were on the way to Richmond. We are glad to state that subsequent papers do not confirm the story; for if such men had been re-captured they would necessarily be executed, for it would be such a breach of faith as the laws of civilized war would require to be punished with death. The story probably grew out of what later accounts state to be a fact, that Jackson captured a few such persons and hanged them up on the same day.

Military Execution.—On Saturday last a solemn tragedy was enacted at Camp Lee, Central Fair Grounds, near Richmond Patrick McGowan, of Company I, 14th Virginia Regiment, and John Kelleher, Co. F, same regiment, were shot for desertion. After the shooting, Owen Maguire, Co. H, 1st Virginia Regiment, was tied to a tree, by his hands and feet, and received 50 lashes on his bare back, well laid on by a stout dragoon, who used a stout leather strap. His offence was desertion.—*Pet. Ex.*

DEATH OF COL. TEW.—We deeply regret to be compelled to announce the death of Col. C. C. Tew, who fell at the battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th inst. Col. Tew was born and raised in South Carolina, but moved to this State about seven years ago, and established a Military Academy at Hillsboro', which was in a flourishing condition when the war broke out. Col. Tew was among the earliest to tender his service to the country, and having been commissioned as Colonel of the 2nd Regt. of N. C. S Troops, was constantly in service to the day of his death. In the death of Col. Tew North Carolina has sustained a great loss.

Raleigh Register.

The Washington government having informed our authorities that Pope's infamous orders were not in force, and that he had been relieved of his command, his officers, who were in close confinement at Richmond, were placed on the same footing with other prisoners, and were paroled.

After the officers had left Richmond one of them a Major Atwood, was charged with grand larcency, in having stolen a portrait of Gen. Washington from the premises of Mount Vernon in some depredating expedition. The portrait was a valuable one and had been in the Washington family for 80 years. The yankee Atwood had taken it and shipped it to his home in Michigan. When these facts became known, General Winder sent after Maj. Atwood and had him brought back to Richmond. The Government intends holding him until he returns the picture.

LOST,

ON the morning of the 12th inst. either Mr. Shepperd's and Salem, a small pocket book, containing $8 00 in [illegible]. The finder will confer a special favor by leaving the book and contents at this office, and learn further particulars.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

The Atlanta (Ga) *Confederacy* gives a description of some new $100 bills, counterfeits of Hoyer & Ludwig's plate. They are not the same set afloat some time since. In a package of $4,000, presented at a bank in Atlanta by a respectable merchant, $1,500 were in these bad bills. The *Confederacy* has the following :

The previous counterfeits were not the same *size* of the genuine, and could be detected by *measurement* as we described ; but these new base issues are so nearly the same size that measurement cannot be applied as a test.—There are, however, several points about them which a careful observer can detect.

First On the left hand of the bills is a sailor standing up ; and above his head in a shield on which the following words are inscribed : "Receivable in payment of all dues except export dues" In the genuine the lower point of this shield is about the 16th part of an inch *above* the sailor's hat. In the counterfeit the point of the shield is *imperfect* ; the *point* is not made. If perfect, it would come down lower than the top of the hat. In the genuine the point is nearly over the centre of the sailor's head—a little to the left ; in the counterfeit, the point of the shield (if it had the point) would be over the left hand side of the sailor's hat brim, or near where the brim joins the crown of the hat. This defect in the point of the shield, and its being placed further *to the left* of the sailor's head, and extending lower down, and not directly *above* the head as in the genuine, is the most prominent mark of distinction.

The wagon wheel this time has the proper number of spokes, and they are dim and dark like the genuine—only a little more so ; not light and finely executed, like the former counterfeit. The mule attached to the cotton press is also dim, and more indistinct than the former counterfeit and the harness cannot be seen but he is not quite so much blurred as the genuine. In the genuine the left hand hind wheel of the wagon has the spokes centering to the hub, *at the corner of the wagon bed or body.* In the counterfeit the hub appears to be *behind the bed* and out of sight—the point where the spokes converge at the hub or axle being concealed from view by the bed or body of the wagon.

The signatures are a quick test to those who know and have the run of all of them ; but only bankers, or men who handle money largely, can make this a test. We may say however that nearly all of them appear to be fogeries at once, to a practiced eye. They are cramped and bear evidence of being slowly written, in order the better to imitate the genuine.—They are in a heavier hand and blacker ink. A man skilled in such matter can see at once that they are written by an *effort,* and not by a free, easy, *natural* hand.

We have seen only one counterfeit fifty though several of them have been detected in this city. They are also a superior imitation of the genuine; so perfect are they that we are unable to discover any striking points of dissimilarity—none that we can describe which the common reader can understand, save perhaps one. The bill before us signed "A. W. Gray, for Treasurer." The word "for" is in small common italics, and "Treasurer" is in small capitals, thus : "*for* TREASURER." In the counterfeit, the hair line on which the signature is written passes across the "*f*" in the word "*for*" and touches the tops of the letters "*or.*" In the genuine, the word "*for*" is below the line on which the signature is written. It crosses the upper portion of the "*f,*" but does not touch the "*or,*" being *above* them.—This is the only distinction we are able to describe that we think can be comprehended by readers generally. The mallet is made black, the sailor's dissheveled hair is smoothed down, the handle on the iron box is right, and the woman's head is in the right place. All the points of difference are remedied, so that only an experienced person can detect them by their general appearance.

Now, what are the people to do ? We advise them to refuse every 20, 50, and 100 of the Hoyer & Ludwig plates. The Government has called for them. Let them be sent in and no more circulated.

In its next subsequent issue the Confederacy says that it has since seen "several genuine bills which have the lower point of the shield defective ; so this turns out to be no certain test. We noticed, however, that the shield was not as much to the left as in the counterfeit ; but, as we said, it is no certain test."

We are glad to learn from the Confederacy of the 7th that seven extensive operators in the counterfeits have been arrested in Mississippi. They are Kentuckians, who had provided themselves with $200,000 of counterfeits, with which they went to Texas, purchased 7500 cattle, 20 negroes, fine horses and carriages, &c. Returning with these to Vicksburg, they commenced a system of extravagant expenditures which excited suspicion, in the midst of which a dispatch from the Governor of Texas ordered their arrest. They will undoubtedly be hanged. The cattle have been taken by the government, which will pay the Texan owners for them in good money.

Counterfeits.—Our returned prisoners say that in the North, newsboys and peanut peddlers in cities and on railways, sell counterfeits of our Treasury notes the same as they do the Herald, and no doubt with the connivance and encouragement of the Government. They will sell any one a hundred dollar bill or a five dollar bill for five cents. Some persons supply themselves with large quantities and come among us to impose it upon our people.—Their object is to break down the credit of the Confederate States and thus assist in subduing the "rebellion."—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

WHAT IT COSTS.—Putting down the slaveholders' rebellion is a very expensive as well as bloody business. Congress, at its recent session, passed bills which in the aggregate, appropriated the sum of $918,078,527 63. At the extra session, last summer, Congress appropriated $265,108,296 99. The total amount, therefore, for the two sessions, reaches the enormous sum of $1,178,181,824 60. At the recent session, the army bill alone appropriated within a fraction of $559,000,000—an amount larger, no doubt, than was ever before appropriated in one law or decree of any government on the face of the earth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862.

WOOD.—Persons desirous of paying their subscriptions in fire-wood, will please delay not in delivering it.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—It appears there is a new emission of $100 bills, counterfeits of Hoyer & Ludwig's plates. See description in preceding column.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—S. A. Spaugh, son of Christian Spaugh, of Davidson County, died at Jeffersonton, Culpepper County, Va., aged about 26 years.

Also, at Gordonsville, Va., E. S. Strupe, of this county.

CAVALRY.—Nearly every day this week a company of cavalry visited this place, *en route* for Virginia. Nearly all the men passed on the line of the Railroad, but the horses were taken *via* this place to Danville, on account of forage being more abundant on this route. They numbered some 800 in all.

DESERTERS DISCHARGED.—At the late term of our Superior Court, two persons who had been imprisoned under the charge of deserting from the army, were discharged by Judge Osborne, upon the ground of having committed no sufficient legal offense to demand their imprisonment.

LOOK FACTS IN THE FACE.—We would call special attention to the sad account, given by a correspondent of the Savannah *Republican,* of the sufferings of our army in Virginia.

Also to the appeal of Maj. Wharton and Col. Hoke for shoes and socks, shirts and drawers, for the 21st Regiment. Forsyth County has done a great deal for the comfort of our soldiers, and we have no doubt all will now be done that possibly can be done, under the circumstances.

A LAUDABLE UNDERTAKING.—Rev. Mr. Sheck of the Lutheran Church, has been canvassing this place and vicinity for the purpose of raising a fund for the establishment of a school, for the gratuitous education of the daughters of our deceased and disabled soldiers. The Institution is to be located at Louisville, in this county, not to be sectarian in its character, and the course of instruction will embrace all the branches usually taught in Female Seminaries of this State.

See Circular, in another column.

☞ On our first page will be found Vice President Stephen's opinion on Martial Law, and other interesting matter.

CHANGED HANDS.—R. L. Patterson, Esq., has disposed of his Flouring Mill, Cotton Factory and Paper Mill, to Robert Gray and P. A. Wilson, Esqs.

A GOOD YIELD.—Mr. Benjamin Kendall, of Stokes County, informs us that 2 quarts of seed wheat yielded him 76 quarts last harvest, besides some waste. It was of the "golden flint" variety, large white grain,—sown broad cast on twelve square rods of common upland, without manure or guano. It ripened about the middle of June.

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.—The violence of the disease seems to be abating. During the week ending Saturday last, there were 895 new cases and 40 deaths, a mortality not exceeding one-half of that for the previous week, and a ratio of mortality in proportion to cases of not more than one-third. The proportion of deaths to cases last week was about one in three—the week up to the 11th has not much exceeded one in ten.

A DAILY IN RALEIGH.—It will be seen from the prospectus in this paper, that Jno. Spelman, Esq., proposes to issue the State Journal daily, tri-weekly, and weekly, on or after the 1st day of November next. It seems to us there should be a daily paper in Raleigh, and wish success to the enterprise.

N. C. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The next session of the North Carolina annual Conference of the M. E. Church, will convene in Raleigh on Wednesday, the 3rd of Dec. next.

VIRGINIA.—It is stated that the enemy is increasing his forces largely at Suffolk, with the probable design of an early attack on Petersburg.

It has also been ascertained that a body of Federal troops, mostly new levies, numbering 30,000 to 50,000, have been thrown between Centreville and Occuquon creek, the object being to menace Gordonsville, and thus draw off a part of Gen. Lee's force from the front of McClellan.

CONGRESS.—After a session of nearly 2 months, Congress adjourned on the 13th to meet again on the 2nd Monday in January. We have noticed the most important bills passed, at the time of their passage.

The tax bill which was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and after considerable discussion, recommitted to said committee, was not subsequently acted upon by Congress, and of course failed to become a law.

This bill proposed a tax of 20 per cent., we believe, on all incomes of $500 and upwards, issuing in return certificates, bearing 6 per cent interest.

The bill for the repayment to North Carolina of the excess of war tax paid $111,117, was finally passed. Also the bill authorizing a detail of 2000 shoemakers from the army, to be placed at suitable points and employed in making army shoes. The detailed men will receive, in addition to pay and rations, pay for extra duty, and 35 cents for each pair of shoes made.

THE CONSCRIPTS.—A few weeks since, we alluded to the rumor that all the States had not come up to the Conscript law, as they should have done. The Standard of the 10th says : "We have learned incidentally that North Carolina has done about four times as much under the first Conscript bill as any other Southern State. Is it too much for our Legislature to demand that the first conscript act shall be fully carried out in all the States, before the last one is put in operation ?"

We hope Gov. Vance will draw the attention of the Legislature to this matter, and see that North Carolina is not imposed upon.

We see it stated that President Davis will exercise the utmost forbearance, in carrying into execution the last conscript law being aware how disastrously it must operate upon the poor farmers, especially in those sections where there are but few slaves. It is also said he will not call out the conscripts under the last act, until the necessity becomes imperative.

Vote on the Exemption Bill.

The following is the vote of the House of Representatives by which the Exemption bill was passed:

Yeas.—Messrs. Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, E. M. Bruce, Chambers, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Conrad, Cook, Dargan, DeJarnett, Dupre, Farrow, Freeman, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Hartridge, Heiskill, Hilton, Holcomb, Holt, Johnson, Kerner, McDowell, McRae, Miles, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Wilcox, Wright of Tenn., Mr. Speaker—40.

Nays.—Messrs. Ashe, Ayer, Bonham, Bridgers, Chilton, Clopton, Curry, Foote, Foster, Gardenhour, Gartrell, Hanly, Herbert, Kenan of N. C., Lander, Marshall, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Smith of Ala., Smith of N. C., Swann, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Welch—28.

It will be seen that Mr. Arrington, of this State, voted for the bill, and Messrs. Ashe, Bridgers, Kenan, Lander, and Smith of this State against it.

ROGUES IN ROWAN COUNTY.—The *Watchman* says of the Rowan house breakers :

"During the spring and early summer they contented themselves with breaking into meat-houses, corn-cribs, and the like, carrying off such quantities of provisions as generally could be spared without imposing distress upon the robbed. But of late, they have extended their operations so as to comprehend dwellings, and in a number of cases have perpetrated offences which will come nigh entitling them to the halter. They have of late sought opportunities in open day, when the owners of houses were absent. At such times they have entered dwellings, breaking down doors, splitting drawers, breaking locks, and everything else obstructing a complete search of the house ; and have carried off clothing, jewelry, money, pistols, &c., &c. We have no idea how many are implicated in these offences, but believe the number is small ; and that they are white people—probably deserters, anxious to prepare themselves either for leaving the country, or for their comfort during the winter, expecting to spend it in the swamps. Two or three charged with these offences have been arrested."

THE COST OF MANUFACTURING A 5 POUND BUNCH OF SPUN COTTON.

A gentleman, who many years was engaged in manufacturing cotton yarn and cloth in this State, has furnished us with the following estimate of the cost :

When cotton was selling at 8 cents per pound, the cost of manufacturing a five pound bunch of thread, including the raw material, was about 70 cents and including labor, wearing of machinery, &c. Then, the usual selling price was 90 cents a bunch, paying a profit of about 30 per cent. to the manufacturer, nett. Suppose that raw cotton is at this time worth 16 cents a pd. (most of the manufacturers already had laid in more than six months supplies at half that,) and the cost of manufacturing to be double former expenses (which is not true ;) but at double rates, for material, labor, etc., the nett cost of producing five pounds of yarn will not exceed $1 40 cts., at the outside. Add 75 per cent. to this, which is allowed by the Conscription law ($1 05, a very large profit on one bunch of yarn,) and the selling price will be $2 45 per bunch.

The same rule will apply to cotton cloths, and restrain the manufacturer's price to a trifle less than 25 cents per yard.—*Iredell Express.*

FOR THE PRESS.

"Watchman!—What of the Night?"

How applicable to us as a Southern people, involved in a desperate war, is this very significant query! Well were it, and much to our interest would it prove, could we point to the dial and fix the hand on the very hour in which this great and all-absorbing difficulty could be definitely settled!—As we are not gifted with the power to control either time or events, we may nevertheless be permitted to refer to the subject, and draw from it that instruction which it is so well calculated to bestow.

A headlong adherence to high and extravagant prices for the necessaries of life, appears to have settled upon a portion of our people as a distinctive feature of character; whilst imprudent legislation decrees gross injustice on a part of the community, and on the other it showers down such advantages as induces us to suspect that Congress had legislated for the peculiar benefit of a few. Cast your eye wherever you may, and a restless and dissatisfied disposition of our people meets you; for, whilst the one is steadfastly on the increase, and places the poor man at the mercy of the extortioner, the other is gradually but surely taking from the country the producers on whom thousands of consumers have virtually depended for subsistence. Not only has this equilibrium which unites and sustains all society been wantonly destroyed, but thousands of producers have been converted into consumers without any steps having been taken to guard against a deficiency of provisions that is bound to arise. In nature, effect is the pure result of cause; so in our case, the consumer is the pure offspring of the producer. Remove the cause, and the effect fails;—strike down or remove the producer, and the consumer is bound to fall! Have our Legislators, with that discrimination which should most certainly attach to them, looked this great difficulty which they have created, fully in the face? If not, then a difficulty is at our very door without our having the means to meet and overcome it.

This section of the State, where a majority of farmers do not have slave labour, is so depopulated, that in some localities 5 to 6 farms, with women and children on them, are left without a single protector. And these families of women and children, who, before the enforcement of the first Conscript act, were partial producers, have now been converted into consumers, thus literally converting three-fourths of the entire population into consumers! Is it possible that these startling facts were not brought to the notice of Congress by our representative, who certainly should have had positive knowledge of the evils inflicted by the first Conscript act on this section of the State! Had the past season been a favorable one throughout this Southern Confederacy, much of this apprehended deficiency might have been averted; but as it is now ascertained that the past season was only partially remunerative, the supply of wheat and corn on hand must prove inadequate to the demand.

The first Conscript law, which was enacted for the preservation of the army, disclosed a system of class-legislation which comported but sadly with that system of equality which people were taught to believe had characterized our form of government; for it enabled the rich man to procure a substitute for the army, which the poor man was unable to pay for. Hence, the poor man was compelled to go to the war, whilst the rich man could stay at home!

The new Conscript act abolishes the odious system of class legislation complained of above; and under the Exemption Bill exempts "Volunteer troops, transportation and telegraph companies, editors, printers and preachers, religious non-combatants, physicians, shoemakers, tanners, black-smiths, wagon-makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, all hospital superintendents, superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, paper-mills and carding machines, all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries, stock-raisers, and overseers on plantations." Yet, strange to say, no exemption is granted the few producers that survived the effects of the first Conscript act! If one-half of our farms lay waste the next season, how are we consumers to feed the thousands that will cry for meat and bread ere this war is ended? If this state of things were but for a short time, then we could readily get around it; but as matters stand now, with the prospect of a long war before us, the resources of Western N. C. will be sorely tested to keep starvation from looking us fully in the face!

Let us now turn our attention to the other branch of the subject, and see if that looks more encouraging. I refer to the "headlong adherence to high and extravagant prices for the necessaries of life."

Shall the poor of the country who constitute a large majority of the community, be goaded on from day to day by the extortioners, till the prices for the necessaries of life range so high that they cannot procure them at all?—Is it not plain to the reflective mind, that this system of extortion, whilst it fills the pockets of the speculators, is virtually taking the bread and meat from the poor man's children. Look, for instance, at the exorbitant prices demanded for leather and cotton-thread, at a time when the raw material was ranging at mere nominal prices! In the unerring history of this speculating mania, the finger of scorn should justly turn to the tanneries and cotton and wool factories as the prime originators of this system of extravagant prices. But this system of extortion has extended itself to almost every branch of business, so that the avenues of trade are perfectly blocked up with it. Even our farmers, who were so loud in their denunciations of the extortioners, have caught up the infection, and are asking the most extravagant prices for all the produce they bring to market.—This, they assert, is in self defence, and a retaliation to which they are justly entitled. If this retaliation were not indiscriminately extended to all persons, it might then be held half-way justifiable, but as they extend it to all,—to even such of our citizens who had sold them goods at old original low prices, there is certainly not only no justice in it, but they are guilty of extortion that cannot and dare not be justified! We are aware that the general law of supply and demand must regulate prices, but when competition is excluded, those persons who have an article of public need, may put it at a price greatly beyond its real value, and the necessities of the public may compel them to give this exorbitant price! The acts of a few speculators fix the exorbitant price in the first instance and other sellers, finding it to their interest to take this rate, acquiesce, and thus the necessities of the buyers compel them to submit to what is really an extortion!

In the name of God; in the name of our bleeding country; in the name and in behalf of the destitute and poverty stricken widows and fatherless children, we ask the speculator and extortioner in the staff of life *to cease his traffic.*

O.

LINCOLN'S VISIT TO MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.—Lincoln recently visited McClellan's army, with the object, it is said, to allay the excitement there between the Democratic and Abolition troops in regard to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

"The Democrats, it is said, declared that they would not fight longer unless the proclamation was withdrawn. McClellan had forbidden the discussion of the proclamation. It is said that Lincoln's visit to the army did not quell the excitement."

For the Press.

PROMOTED.

Lieut. R. A. Wommack, formerly of Co. A, 21st Regt. N. C Troops, has been appointed Quarter Master of the Ordnance Train of Gen. Ewell's Division. This worthy and patriotic young man volunteered as a private in Capt. Leach's Company, was appointed Orderly Sergeant, and was soon elected 2nd Lieutenant.

When our Troops were about to leave their winter quarters, Gen. Trimble sent to the Colonel for an enterprising, energetic and business man to take charge of his Pioneer party, and Lieut. Wommack was selected as a man to "fill the bill." He has since been in command of the Pioneering corps for Gen. Ewell's Division, and is now Quarter Master of his Ordnance Train.

From an intimate acquaintance with Lieut Wommack we can confidently say, that he is well qualified for the very responsible position he now fills.

* * *

OUR AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

We can gather but little from Southern sources of the real position of our affairs in Kentucky. Northern accounts represent that Gens. Bragg and Smith are falling back, Lexington and Frankfort having been evacuated.

The movements of Gen. Bragg have certainly been, to all appearances, very tardy and we fear not very advantageous to our cause. The brilliant movements of Gen Kirby Smith excited the highest expectations, but our latest news from that quarter presents another drawback to our hopes.

Our defeat at Corinth is not only generally acknowledged, but seems to have had a bad effect upon our movements in Kentucky.

Gen. Van Dorn appears to have been entirely responsible for the advance upon Corinth, having ordered the advance, it appears, in opposition to the judgement of our other Generals. His information of the strength and position of the enemy seems to have been very imperfect. Our telegraphic dispatches indicate that Van Dorn's forces have been compelled to fall back further than was at first intended.

From the west of the Mississippi we have no tidings. Our latest news will be found under the telegraphic head.—*Ral. Standard.*

AN URGENT APPEAL

To the Relatives and Friends of Soldiers in the 21st Reg't N.C.T.

It will be seen by the following letters from Maj. WHARTON and Col. HOKE, that the gallant 21st Regiment is in great need for some clothing; and it is to be hoped that this appeal in their behalf, particularly now when the cold weather is fast approaching, will not be in vain.

Remember that our gallant boys have braved every danger, marching and fighting under the victorious "Stonewall" Jackson, and let us now show them that we appreciate their bravery by supplying, as far as possible, their immediate wants.

CAMP NEAR BUNKER HILL,
Oct. 4th, 1862.

E. A. VOGLER, ESQ.,—

DEAR SIR :—

Col. Hoke of the 21st N. C. Regt. and I have been consulting as to the best method of supplying our men with *Shoes* and *Socks* for the coming winter, and have concluded to appeal to the parents and friends of the soldiers to supply the articles, and we will send an officer to bring them to us. I therefore take the liberty of troubling you again. What we want is one pair of stout sewed shoes and 2 pr Socks (woolen) for each man, and nothing else; other articles we can procure from the Government. Will you have an advertisement inserted in the "Sentinel" and "Press" asking the parents and friends of the members of Capt. Headley's Company, to bring the above mentioned articles to some designated place in Salem by the 5th day of November. When the box is made up, let it be sent to High Point by the 10th of November, whence it will be brought to us by an officer sent for that purpose. You have done so much for us and still have so much on your hands, that I cannot ask you to attend to receiving and packing these articles, but probably some other public spirited citizen will undertake it.

The same appeal will be made to the parents and friends of all the Companies in the Regt. and Battalion. I would be pleased to hear from you. Direct to Trimble's Brigade, Ewell's Division, Winchester, Va.

Yours Truly,

R. W. WHARTON.

HEAD QUARTERS, 21st N. C. REGT.,
Oct. 4th, 1862.

E. A. VOGLER, ESQ.,—

Dear Sir:

I find it very hard to get good Shoes for my men, and will be greatly obliged if you will make it known to the families of the soldiers of my command from the county of Forsyth, that a great deal can be added to their comfort if each man can be furnished by his friends with 1 *pr. of Shoes,* 1 *Shirt,* 1 *pr. Drawers* and 2 *pr. Socks.* I can easily procure the remainder of the clothing necessary for the Winter. It is very difficult to get Shoes of the Department, and unless an arrangement of this kind can be effected I fear my men will have to suffer. *No other clothing* but what I have asked for must be sent as the men will not be allowed to have it. These things can be sent to you with the name of the Soldier upon them, and put in boxes and marked to me as Colonel of the 21st Regiment, and put in charge of Capt. Rankin who is going to Raleigh after Conscripts for this Regiment. If you wish to communicate with Capt. Rankin you can direct to McLeansville, near Greensboro. I will also be obliged to you if you will select two men of my Regiment who are now at home, and have them to collect all men whose furloughs have expired, and report with them to Capt. Rankin at Raleigh. These men can assist you in getting the Shoes and can also bring them to the Regiment.

Very Respectfully Yours,

R. L. HOKE, Colonel.

LATEST NEWS.

Gen Stuart in Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND Oct. 14.

By Northern papers just received we learn that Gen Stuart, with 3000 cavalry, crossed the Potomac a few days since at Hancock, marched rapidly northward into Pennsylvania captured Mercersburg, St. Thomas and Chambersburg.

The raid had occasioned much excitement in Pennsylvania.

The latest dispatches state that no troops are needed from Philadelphia as the rebels already appear to be falling back.

Dispatches of the 10th inst., from Louisville, to the N. Y. Herald, claim a signal victory for the Unionists at Perryville, but other dispatches of the same date say the reports favorable to the Union side can be traced to no authentic source.

LATER.

WINCHESTER, Oct. 14.

Gen. Stuart has just returned from another grand round of McClellan's army with a force of cavalry and artillery. He passed through Maryland directly northward into Pennsylvania, capturing a number of towns, (Mercersburg and Chambersburg amongst the number,) and destroyed a large amount of ordnance and army stores. He took a large number of prisoners and horses. On returning to the Potomac he cut his way through Gen. Stone's division and crossed without the loss of a man.

From the Richmond Examiner.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

A BATTLE BETWEEN BRAGG AND BUELL—DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES—THE FEDERALS WHIPPED.

We received last night, through the kindness of a friend, who came up on the flag of truce boat, Northern papers of the 10th. The news is very important, but we have only time to give the following dispatches, announcing, a victory by Bragg, in Kentucky, after a prolonged and desperate battle with Buell. The Yankees try to disguise their defeat by the vague wording of their dispatches, but it is plain to us that our army in Kentucky has won a great victory. The following are the dispatches to the New York Times:

[Dsipatch to N. Y. Times, October 10]

PERRYVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, P. M.

Bragg's army attacked two divisions of General McCook's corps d'armee near this place yesterday.

The fighting was desperate.

Gen. James J. Jackson, Ex-Congressman of Kentucky, commanding a division, was killed.

Gen. Terrell, of Virginia, commanding a brigade, was mortally wounded.

On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand.

The Confederates were greatly superior to the Nationals in number.

McCook was then heavily reinforced by the Nationals, and the battle was resumed to-day.

The fighting was mainly done by Rousseau's division, formerly Mitchell's. Firing ceased about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 8th. A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement the rebels *had possession of a part of the field.* [This is an admission from the enemy, and satisfies us of our victory.—ED. EXAMINER.]

LATER.

Gen. Sheridan, of Illinois, is reported killed, but it is doubtful.

Our loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unascertained. The enemy is north of Perryville. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The Confederates were greatly superior to the Nationals in numbers.

ADDITIONAL.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9, P. M.—The battle of Perryville commenced early in the morning by an artillery duel, which continued all day.

Gen. McCook's corps was engaged alone. At 2 o'clock the rebels made an effort to turn our left flank, and desperate fighting ensued at close quarters. The rebels were here driven back with heavy loss. The battle continued till dark, when both parties rested.

Gen. Terrell was mortally wounded, also Colonel Webster, of the 9th Ohio. Gen. Jackson was killed. The report of the death of Gen. Rousseau is not confirmed.

The Union loss is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is greater, if anything, Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Gilbert have reinforced McCook, and the battle was resumed this morning.

[We have advices that Kirby Smith evacuated Lexington on the 7th, and probably formed a junction with Bragg at or near Perryville, distant about 28 miles. Perryville is about 10 miles north of Danville, and 15 miles south of Bardstown—EXAMINER.]

LATEST.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 12.—A gentleman through from Franklin, Ky, states that he read the Louisville Journal, of the 10th, in which was the following?

A Battle occurred at Perryville yesterday over which Kentucky will mourn for many years. The Federal loss was twenty-five thousand in killed, wounded and missing. Prentice says it was a drawn battle.

Another man, a paroled soldier, just arrived at Murfreesborough from Kentucky, says the battle commenced on Wednesday the 8th, which day he was taken prisoner. On that day our forces fell back six miles through the valley, and planting artillery on either side the fight was renewed on Thursday morning. Our army mowed the enemy down, and the slaughter is represented as awful.

Public Taxes.— We learn from Mr. Comptroler Brogden that the taxes, paid in this year by the Sheriffs of the Counties which have made returns amount to $680,808 04. The amount paid last year, was $683,149 41.

The following Counties, more or less occupied by the enemy, have made no returns: Beaufort Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington. These Counties paid last year $79,925 60.—*Standard.*

The N. C. Railroad.—We learn that the gross income of this road is now about $150,000 per month. The importance of this Road at this time to our people, and to the Confederate cause, cannot be overstated. We are glad to record the fact that it is prospering under its President, Mr. Webb, who is eminently a business man, and Mr. Sumner, its energetic Superintendent.—*R.*

The Second Battle of Corinth.

DREADFUL SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES!

The Confederates Opposed by Overwhelming Numbers and Forced to Fall Back!

TWO GENERALS REPORTED KILLED.

MOBILE, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, 7th noon, says:

The battle at Corinth was a most bloody one. Our forces gained repeated success on Friday and Saturday, occupying a portion of the enemy's breastworks. They also gained the town, but the enemy held out stubbornly on his left until reinforcements arrived, when, on Sunday, they fell upon Gen. Van Dorn in overwhelming numbers, forcing us to relinquish our positions, and to retreat. The fight continued almost uninterruptedly during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled.

One of our Generals writes that Maury's division, composed of Phifer's, Cabell's, and perhaps Moore's brigades, will not muster more than one brigade. Cabell's brigade has not more than 450 men left. Gen. Martin, of the 4th brigade, (chiefly Mississippians,) was killed. Also, Col. Rogers, of Texas, and Col. Wirt Adams, of Mississippi. Gen. Moore is reported killed. Gen. Cabell was injured by a fall from his horse.

Ten thousand fresh Federals from Bolivar harassed Maury's division, which was in advance in the retrograde movement.

The army is understood to be in the vicinity of Ripley, and perfectly safe.

It is rumored that but one General was sanguine of success before the attack.

No officers have yet arrived here, nor any of the wounded.

Having driven in the enemy's skirmishers, the combined forces of Van Dorn and Price attacked them in their entrenchments, at 9 A. M., Friday, driving them out, capturing nine pieces of artillery, and continued repulsing them—slowly driving them back until night. Our loss was heavy during the day.—Phifer's and Green's brigades suffering most. Cols. McFarland and Green, of Missouri, were severely wounded.

At 4 o'clock Saturday morning, the enemy opened with heavy artillery. At 8 o'clock, we advanced, capturing several siege guns.—Green's brigade again suffered heavily, being the first to enter the town.

Cabell's brigade charged the fort on College Hill. The enemy reserved their fire until they were within thirty yards, then opened a murderous fire, repulsing them with great loss.

Information being received that the army at Bolivar, 20,000 strong, was marching via Pocahontas on our rear, a retreat was ordered at 10 A. M. Our forces were somewhat disorganized, but brought off part of the captured artillery and our wounded and baggage, falling back ten miles to Cypress Creek.

At 8 o'clock Sunday, Col. ——— commenced skirmishing with the Yankee force from Bolivar at Pocahontas, and fell back one mile, when he was reinforced by Whitfield's Legion and a section of artillery, and afterwards by Maury's division, which was also reinforced but the whole of the force proved insufficient, and was driven back—the enemy burning the bridge, and trapping Maury's brigade and four pieces of artillery.

Van Dorn and Villipigue coming up relieved Maury and captured a brigade of their captors, and thirteen pieces of artillery. The enemy were then driven to Matamoras, and our army continued their retreat to Ripley over the road our baggage train had passed.

Our loss in all the engagements is estimated at 5,000, and the enemy's much heavier. The loss at Pocahontas was equal to that at Corinth. Our loss may be over estimated, as stragglers were numbered by the thousand, and the retreat was not very orderly. We lost four pieces of artillery. We captured 350 prisoners at Corinth, who were brought off.

The enemy made no attempt to follow up from Corinth, nor did the Bolivar force, after their defeat at Davis's bridge.

Van Dorn was conspicuous for daring, and Price, as usual, felt at home in the Sunday shower, each escaping unhurt.

Price's command was the first in the entrenchments. Maury's division suffered the heaviest loss. Gen. Cabell sustained severe loss, and acted most gallantly.

The enemy fought determinedly, and were manœuvred splendidly. Rosencranz commanded in person.

Our army are perfectly safe, and no fears are entertained of their being followed by the crippled Yankees. We will be quickly organized and ready for another combat.

The killing of Cols. Rogers and Adams and Gen. Moore is contradicted.

Lieut. Sam Farrington, of Capt. Wade's battery, St. Louis, is among the killed. He fell in the heat of battle nobly discharging a soldier's duty.

SALE OF STOCKS.—At a public sale of Stocks and Bonds in Charlotte last week the following high prices were obtained:

Stock in the bank of North Carolina sold at $131 per share of $100. Mecklenburg county $400 Bonds at $116 to $121; Cleaveland county Bonds $112; Confederate Bonds $102½; stock in the Bank of Newberry, S. C., $132; Bank of Hamburg, S C. $152; Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Railroad stock, $49 to $50 per share of $50; Central Miss. and Tenn. Railroad $500 Bonds, $370 each.

This was a cash sale, made by the Executors of Wm. Wright, deceased.

THE YARBROUGH WILL CASE.—This important case was argued and decided at the last term of Wake Superior Court, his Honor Judge Heath presiding. It appears that Col. Yarbrough, during his last illness, made two wills. By the first he gave to his children his real estate, and to his wife eight thousand dollars in cash; and by the second will he gave the real estate to his wife, and the cash mentioned to his children. The first will was made the 21st, and the last the 25th of March, a few days before he died. The Hon. George E. Badger and H. A. Badham, Esq., appeared for the first will and B. F. Moore and G. W. Haywood, Esquires, for the last. The case was very ably argued on both sides, and the jury declared the first will to be the true one. The real estate, (the Hotel) therefore, goes to the children, and the eight thousand dollars to his widow.—*Standard.*

Notice.

THE parties who subscribed to the High Point, Salem and Germanton Rail Road, are notified to meet at the Court House, at 1 o'clock on Saturday the 18th inst. A full attendance is desired.

By order of

FRANCIS FRIES, Pres't.

Salem, Oct. 10, 1862. 2t.

(Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.)

SUFFERING IN GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

WINCHESTER Va., Sept. 26, 1862.

I can recall no parallel instance in history, except Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow, where an army has ever done more marching and fighting, under such great disadvantages, than Gen. Lee's has done since it left the banks of James river. It proceeded directly to the line of the Rappahannock, and moving out from that river, it fought its way to the Potomac, crossed that stream and moved on to Fredericktown and Hagerstown, had a heavy engagement at Boonsboro' Gap, and another at Crampton Gap below, fought the greatest pitched battle of the war at Sharpsburg, and then re-crossed the Potomac back into Virginia. During all this time, covering the full space of a month, the troops rested but 4 days! And let it always be remembered to their honor, that of the men who performed this wonderful feat, one-fifth of them were barefooted, one-half of them in rags, and the whole of them half famished. The country from the Rappahannock to the Potomac had been visited by the enemy with fire and sword, and our transportation was insufficient to keep the army supplied from so distant a base as Gordonsville; and when the provision trains would overtake the army, so pressing were the exigencies of their position, the men seldom had time to cook. Their difficulties were increased by the fact that their cooking utensils, in many cases, had been left behind, as well as everything else that would impede their movements. It was not unusual to see a company of starving men have a barrel of flour distributed to them, which it was utterly impossible for them to convert into bread with the means and time allowed to them. They could not procure even a piece of plank or a corn or flour sack, upon which to work up their dough.

Do you wonder, then, that there should have been stragglers from the army? That brave and true men should have fallen out of line from sheer exhaustion, or in their efforts to obtain a mouthful to eat along the roadside? Or that many seasoned veterans, the conquerors in the valley, at Richmond and Manassas, should have succumbed to disease and been forced back to the hospital? I look to hear a great outcry raised against the stragglers. Already lazy cavalry men and dainty staff officers and quartermasters, who are mounted and can forage the country for something to eat, are condemning the weary private, who, notwithstanding his body may be covered with dust and perspiration, and his feet with stone bruises, is expected to trudge along under his knapsack and cartridge box, on an empty stomach, and never to turn aside for a morsel of food to sustain his sinking limbs. Out upon such monstrous injustice! That there have been unnecessary stragglers, is readily admitted; but in a large majority of cases, the men have only to point to their bleeding feet, tattered garments and gaunt frames for an answer to the unjust charge.

No army on this continent has ever accomplished as much, or suffered as much, as the army of Northern Virginia within the last 8 months. At no period during the first Revolutionary war—not even at Valley Forge—did our forefathers in arms encounter greater hardships, or endure them more without complaining.

But great as have been the trials to which the army has been subjected, they are hardly worthy to be named in comparison with the sufferings in store for it this winter, unless the people of the Confederate States, everywhere and in whatever circumstances, come to its immediate relief.

The men must have clothing and shoes this winter. They must have something to cover themselves when sleeping, and to protect themselves from the driving sleet and snow storms when on duty. This must be done, though our friends at home should have to wear cotton and sit by the fire. The army in Virginia stands guard this day, as it will stand guard this winter, over every hearthstone throughout the South. The ragged sentinel who may pace his weary rounds this winter on the bleak spurs of the Blue Ridge, or along the frozen valleys of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock, will also be your sentinels, my friends at home. It will be for you and your household that he encounters the wrath of the tempest and the dangers of the night. He suffers and toils and fights for you, too, brave, true-hearted women of the South. Will you not clothe his naked ness then? Will you not put shoes and stockings on his feet? Is it not enough that he has written down his patriotism in crimson characters along the battle road from the Rappahannock to the Potomac? And must his bleeding feet also impress their mark of fidelity upon the snows of the coming winter? I know what your answer will be. God has spoken through the women of the South, and they are his holy oracles in this day of trial and tribulation.

It is not necessary to counsel violent measures; but it is not expected that any person will be permitted to accumulate leather and cloth for purposes of speculation. The necessities of the army rise up like a mountain, and cannot, and will not, be overlooked. It was hoped at one time, that we might obtain winter supplies in Maryland. This hope was born after the army left Richmond, and has now miserably perished. The Government is unable to furnish the supplies; for they are not to be had in the country. If it had exercised a little foresight last spring and summer, when vessels were running the blockade, with cargoes of calico, linen and other articles of like importance, a partial supply at least of hats, blankets, shoes and woolen goods might have been obtained from England.

But whatever may be done by the people, *should be done immediately.* Not one moment can be lost that will not be marked, as by the second hand of a watch, with the pangs of a sufferer. Already the hills and valleys in this latitude have been visited by frost, and the nights are uncomfortably cool to the man who sleeps upon the ground. Come up, then, men and women of the South, to this sacred duty. Let nothing stand between you and the performance of it. Neither pride, nor pleasure, nor personal ease and comfort, should withhold your hands from the holy work. The supply of leather and wool, we all know, is limited; but do what you can, and as soon as you can. If you cannot send woolen socks, send half woolen or cotton socks; and so with under clothing, coats and pants. And if blankets are not to be had, then substitute comforts made of died osnaburgs stuffed with cotton. Anything that will keep off the cold will be acceptable.

If the Army of Virginia could march through the South just as it is—ragged and almost barefooted and hatless—many of the men limping along and not quite well of their wounds or sickness, yet cheerful and not willing to abandon their places in the ranks—their clothes riddled with balls and their banners covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and shot in to tatters, many of them inscribed with "Williamsburg," "Seven Pines," "Gaines' Mill," "Garnett's Farm," "Front Royal," "McDowell," "Cedar Run," and other victorious fields—if this army of veterans, thus clad and shod, with tattered uniforms and banners, could march from Richmond to the Mississippi, it would produce a sensation that has no parallel in history since Peter the Hermit led his swelling hosts across Europe to the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre.

I do not write to create alarm, or to produce a sensation, but to arouse the people to a sense of the true condition of the army.

THE NEW YORK WORLD ON LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

The New York World has a long article on Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. It says that he has "swung loose from the constitutional moorings of his inaugural address and his messages at the opening of the two successive sessions of Congress under his administration, and is fully adrift on the current of radical fanaticism." From the article we extract the following:

He has been coerced by the insanity of the radicals, by the denunciation of their presses, by the threats of their Governors and Senators, that he should resign, into a proclamation which on its face, violates the Constitution, is contrary to the general current of civilization in the conduct of war as it has run since the Crusades, is in opposition to the solemn declarations made by our Government that this was not to be a war of subjugation, and in manifest obstruction of the re-union of those States for which the nation has fought, and is ready to lavish its blood and treasure.

We demand to be informed whence the President derives his power to issue any such proclamation as he has now published? Not from the Constitution surely, for it is in plain violation of some of its leading provisions. Not from the laws of war, for the laws of war tolerate no such proceeding. Not even from the so-called confiscation act which the President was at one time on the point of vetoing, for the proclamation does not conform to its provisions. This proclamation is made in some pursuance of that higher law—that is to say, that open defiance of law—which has distinguished the tribe of pestilent abolition agitators from the beginning. Their moral notions so sublimated and transcendental that they do not recognize the obligation of a compact, or the binding force of an oath, or the authority of a constitutional law duly enacted. They acknowledge no law but their own unregulated impulses. Sectional hate, party spirit, political passions inflamed to diabolical fury—these are the "higher law," of these wretched zealots, in comparison with which the sacred obligations of the fundamental law of the land and the public law of nations are as light, in their estimation, as the feathers of a gossamer's wing. In obedience to this higher law of unreasoning passion they undertook, many years ago, to annul one distasteful but minor provision of the Constitution; now they give loose reins to their fanaticism and drive with a coach and six through the very body of the instrument.

The Constitution confers on the Federal Government no power to change the domestic institutions of the States. This policy makes changes of the most violent and sweeping character, changes which even the Republican party, in its National Conventions, disclaimed any intention of making and admitted to be unconstitutional. The Constitution protects the property of all citizens from forfeiture by civil penalty without trial and conviction; this policy inflicts heavy penalties without even the pretence of a trial—inflicts them on all the citizens of whole States, without even the pretence of any discrimination between the innocent and the guilty, blending them all into one indistinguishable mass, without any regard to whether they had borne arms against the Government or were non-combatants, or whether they had gone into the rebellion voluntarily, or had been coerced into it by the terrorism which has prevailed at the South. The Constitution describes the crime of levying war against the United States as treason, and makes certain broad regulations respecting its punishment; but the policy in question assumes to punish levying war in a different way from what the Constitution allows it to be punished, by punishing it under some other name. A man cannot be constitutionally punished as a traitor till he has been first tried; but this policy attempts to circumvent the Constitution by inflicting the punishment under some other form than a penalty of treason. A universal confiscation of the private property of non-combatants, throughout whole States, without trial, without any attempt to distinguish between innocent and guilty, or between the property of full grown male citizens and that of minors and orphans, held by guardians or trustees, is alike contrary to the Constitution and to the laws of civilized war, which respect the private property of non-combatants.

If we descend from the Constitution to the confiscation act, we shall find this extraordinary proclamation indefensible even on the principles of that act. That law does not act on the gross population of areas of country, but on individual persons. The forfeitures it denounces are confined to persons in rebellion against the Government. What can be more preposterous, or a more monstrous perversion of justice, than to make the guilt or innocense of an individual depend on whether the State in which he happened to be born shall have representatives in Congress on the first day of January? It would be sufficiently monstrous to make a man's right to his property depend on his own exercise of the elective franchise. Never was there so degrading a satire on republican institutions as the compulsory voting required by President Lincoln. But when a man's property is made to depend not on whether he chooses to vote himself, but on whether his fellow-citizens choose to vote, and whether the number voting under this executive compulsion happens to be a majority, we are lost in astonisment that a chief magistrate of a free country should undertake to make citizens perform what ought to be their freest act under coercion, and to convert the ballot box into a criminal tribunal. What has the number of votes cast in a particular election to do with the question whether a particular citizen is guilty of treason? Why should women, minors, and orphans, be deprived of their property in consequence of the neglect of citizens to vote?

This extraordinary proclamation will bring no advantage to the negro race at all proportionate to the obstructions it throws in the way of reunion.—It is certain that the Union will never be restored till this ill-advised action of the Government is reversed. It converts every inhabitant of the South into a zealot, whose all is embarked in the success of the rebellion. The idea that they will succumb to threats, that they will vote on compulsion, that they will feel terror or misgivings, or anything but increased indignation, at such a proclamation, shows small knowledge either of human nature or of the Southern mind. Such a proclamation cannot possibly be enforced, and its only effect will be to strengthen the determination of the rebels to fight to the very last. They are shut up in a lane which has no turning. When the military power of the rebels is broken we have laid before ourselves a still harder task to perform. At the very crisis of the contest of arms the President has reinforced them as effectually as if he had doubled their squadrons in the field. We may learn from our enemies. They will rejoice. Their leaders will make of this proclamation their chiefest moral weapon. It is powerless in our hands for good—in theirs, it will be potent for evil. Our only salvation now is in the ballot box. To that it yet remains possible for the people to resort. There the battle lost to day may be won tomorrow—there alone the insulted majesty of the Constitution may be vindicated by the people against its faithless custodians.

AN APPEAL

TO THE CITIZENS AND PATRIOTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We, the undersigned Ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina; having being appointed a Committee for the purpose of publishing an *"Appeal in behalf of the Daughters of our deceased Soldiers,"* respectfully and earnestly ask your attention to the following:

1. The above named Conference has in contemplation the erection of a Female Seminary, with a view to furnish the daughters of our deceased and disabled soldiers with a gratuitous education, including board and clothing, if needed.

2. This Institution is to be located at Louisville, Forsyth county, N. C., a remarkably healthy locality, where 20 acres of land, and 2,000 dollars in cash have already been secured from two citizens of the place, to aid in the erection of the necessary buildings.

3. In order to establish this enterprise on a sure and permanent basis, it is proposed to create in the outset a fund of $100,000, to be called "The Soldier's Endowment Fund," the interest alone of which shall be expended in the education of the class of orphans referred to. The Board of Directors will be instructed to make from time to time such additions to this fund as the growing wants of the Institution may require.

4. Besides the daughters of deceased and disabled soldiers, other young ladies may be admitted into the Seminary at the discretion of the Board and Faculty, but all profits arising from their education will be added to the Endowment Fund.

5. When the immediate object for which this Institution is planted, shall cease to exist; that is to say, when there shall no longer be any female orphans of deceased and disabled soldiers to educate, then the Board will admit upon its bounty, so many indigent female orphans generally as can be sustained by the fund.

6. Application will be made to the next Legislature of our State for a Charter, to enable the Board to carry the above plan into execution, as speedily as possible.

7. The course of instruction to be pursued in the Institution, will embrace all the branches usually taught in the best Female Seminaries of the State, it being deemed desirable that as regards education, the poor orphans of our noble soldiers should enjoy equal advantages with the greatest and the richest of the land.

8. Although this Institution will be planted under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of this State, it will by no means be sectarian in its character, as the board of Directors will be composed of members of different denominations, and the pupils will be selected indiscriminately from among the families of deceased and disabled soldiers, without regard to religious creeds.

9. In order that all may have an opportunity to aid in this benevolent enterprise, our agents the Rev. J. D. Scheck of Guilford N. C., and the Rev. J. H. Mengert of Wilmington, N. C., are hereby authorized to call upon those citizens of our Commonwealth, who are still at their homes, and to receive from them in cash or bonds, such donations and subscriptions, as their patriotic liberality may prompt them to give. They are also instructed to procure, if practicable, permission from the proper authorities to visit our soldiers now in camp or in the field, and to receive from them such contributions as they are willing and able to make.—The names of contributors and their residences or in the case of soldiers, the Regiments and Companies in which they served, will be carefully recorded in a blank book for that purpose, and placed in the archives of the Institution.

10. With a view of keeping this enterprise prominently before the public, and enlisting the sympathies of all classes in its behalf, our agents will from time to time publish the amounts collected, in the principal papers in the State.

And now, Fellow Citizens, we appeal to you and hope to have your hearty co-operation in this good work. We are under lasting obligations to the noble defenders of our soil.—When they left their homes their wives and their children to arrest the progress of an invading foe on the bloody battle field, they did so in the sure expectation that if they should never return to their loved ones, the protecting and fostering care of a grateful country would be extended over them. By this hope they have been sustained amidst the arduous duties the many privations and the great sufferings of a soldier's life; by it they have been supported in the hour of death. Patriotism, not to say Christianity, would dictate that in this they should not be disappointed. The great Founder of Christianity has said: "The Poor ye have always with you," and in the brief history of our Confederacy we have been forcibly reminded of this momentous truth.—We are all aware of the alarming destitution, to which many of the families of our soldiers have been reduced, without any possible means for intellectual improvement, yet we should all feel that if any indigent children in our State are entitled to receive the highest mental culture, it is the offspring of those who have stood as a wall of fire between us and our enemies.—For them, and for them exclusively, we wish to endow an Institution, in which their wants will be met, and in which they will be prepared to occupy respectable positions in society.

The appeal is directed especially to the ladies. It has fallen to the lot of their sex to mould the destinies of nations. Of this fact many striking illustrations are afforded by the past. And when the history of our present national struggle shall have been written, it will appear to the world, that for our independence as a nation, we are in a great measure indebted to the patriotism of our ladies. To them, therefore, we especially appeal to come forward and aid us in building up an Institution, in which a destitute portion of their sex shall receive that intellectual and moral training which will enable them to follow their noble example. Our Confederacy is yet in its infancy. As its history progresses, we may require other bands of Spartan fathers and sons to be cheered on to deeds of valor by Spartan mothers and daughters. If we devise means to raise the latter, we shall never lack the former; and our Confederacy will then occupy that lofty position among the nations of the earth, to which it is so justly entitled.

REV. BRYANT C. HALL.
REV. JAMES R. SIKES.

NORTHERN NEWS.—The N. Y. *Herald* of the 27th August contains shocking accounts of the murders and ravages committed by the Sioux Indians on the frontiers of Minnesota. Whole towns and settlements had been exterminated by the Indians. The most active military preparations were on foot to check the incursions of the Indians. The attack is attributed to the failure on the part of Lincoln's government to make the annual payment to the Indians in time.

DIED:

In this place, on the 16th inst., FRANCIS, only son of Charles and Mary Yates.

In this county, of diptheria, on the 3rd inst., ALICE CORNELIA, daughter of Calvin H. and Felicia Jane Beck, in the 5th year of her age.

DIED, in the vicinity of Clemmonsville on the morning of the 11th inst., SUSAN PAULINA, youngest daughter of Harrison M. and Christine Eccles, aged 8 years and 29 days.

Little Susan had made rare attainments for one of her age, and was an intelligent little girl. In school she was strict in the performance of every duty required, diligent in her studies, obedient to her parents and teacher, kind to her playmates, loved and respected by all who knew her. In the death of Susan her teacher has lost a good pupil, her playmates an affectionate companion, and her parents a kind and loving daughter. Grieve not kind parents for "the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." A FRIEND.

*** Fayetteville Obser ver please copy.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

SHARP'S BREECH-LOADING, SELF-PRIMING RIFLE, new, with 1,000 primers, will be sold cheap for the times.

H. M. LASH.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 17. 25-3t.

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON Saturday the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. at the Bank of Cape Fear, in Salem, I will sell 16 shares of stock in said bank.

A. T. ZEVELY, Ex'r of
Oct. 17. 1t. H. E. SHOBER, Dec'd.

Public Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to remove offers for sale on the 25th inst., the following property:

About 100 Acres of Land, and improvements. Also two Tobacco Screws, and other implements used in manufacturing tobacco; one Wheat Fan; one Crosscut Saw; some Farming Tools, and other things not necessary to mention.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

ANDREW WHITE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 9, 1862. 2t-pd.

Notice.

I HAVE 25 Sacks of Salt, which I will dispose of for wheat or cash.

R. L. PATTERSON.

Salem, Oct. 10, 1862.

Found.

ON Thursday last, on the Cucumber Road, between South Fork Creek and Henry Clinard's, a silver pencil with a gold pen.

The owner can have the article by calling at this office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

Salem, Oct. 3, 1862.

LOST,

ON the morning of the 12th inst., between Mr. Shepperd's and Salem, a small leather pocket book, containing $8 00 in bills. The finder will confer a special favor by leaving the book and contents at this office, and learn further particulars.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50.

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

Valuable Land
AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Walls, deceased, will sell at public auction, at his late residence in Forsyth County, about 4 miles North of Winston, **on the 17th of October next,** the tract of land on which he resided at his death, containing about 145 ACRES, about 100 of which is WOODLAND, and on which there is an excellent Meadow,—a good Dwelling and other houses,—also TWO NEGROES—a quantity of BRANDY, several stacks of fine HAY, one COLT and other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of six months will be given and bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser. SAMUEL WALLS, CHARLES TEAGUE. } Ex'rs.

Sept. 16, 1862. 21-ts

Notice.

HAVING disposed of my property in this place, and desiring to remove to the Western part of the State, it becomes necessary to close up my business. All persons indebted to me are expected to make payment without delay; and those having accounts against me are requested to present them.

R. L. PATTERSON.

Salem, Oct. 10, 1862.

A PROCLAMATION

By Z. B. VANCE, Governor of N. Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistence to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power.

Now, therefore I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct, earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason or age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying all persons positively contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived. the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 11th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

☞ All papers in the State please copy.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1862.

David C. Perrell and others vs Philip Perrell and others. } Petition to sell slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Philip Perrell and Franklin Phillips and wife Polly, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for the aforesaid defendants to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the prayer of the petitioners will be granted and an order of sale made to sell the slaves according to law.

Witness, J. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

J. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk.

20-6w-pr.adv. $5

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED

WANTED, and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss. } Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. 6w-pr.adv.-$5

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,

PERFUMERY, &c.

C. PARISH. []y4,3m M. WADDILL

CASTOR OIL for sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

To Gas Consumers.

IN consequence of the great advance upon all articles used in the manufacture of gas, we cannot furnish it, after the 1st of October, for less than Ten Dollars per thousand feet, and may not be able to furnish it at all.

F. & H. FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1862. 20-3w

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1863. A. T. ZEVELY.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant., a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4t

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

General Hospital, No. 24,
(LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23. 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON.
Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.

☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52–3m–pd

NOTICE.--All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place--notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same-taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment.

L. H. DeROSSET.
Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

August, 1862. 18:2w.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Eliza Bolds,	Mrs. Reb'a A. Jones.
Franklin Cooper,	Eliza S. Long,
John Campbell,	E. H. McClanahan
Jesse Coofer	Isaac Morris,
Richard Ferguson,	Miss Jos. Newkirk,
Martin Hensdale,	Mrs. E. A. Palmer,
M. T. Heptinstall, 3	R. B. Smith,
Franklin Halin,	M. Spragins,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Mrs. E. Teague,
Caleb Idol,	Major Tim. H. Williams.
Miss Annie Johnson.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A F Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH,
C. B. S. C. S.

april 25–52–4t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately.

L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-3w-dd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No.	Title	Pages	
No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50–tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS,
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest stock and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

at the Salem Drug Store.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49–tf

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22–m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862 46–1m

Census of North Carolina

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6 562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8.172	729	6878	14779
Bertie	5,346	270	8186	14311
Bladen.	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,615	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7.402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6.297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12.555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 108	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5 779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8.795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9.561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4 671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,296	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	368	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,190	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8 961	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4.682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11.141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	8131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	6,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	76-9
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4.473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8.584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6.590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.

For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.

An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.

Drop letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents. Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY:"

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

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THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.–The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31–tf